GREAT GROWTH IN EXPORTS

TOTALS FOR 1898 THE LARGEST EVER RECORDED.

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS-BILK SHOWS A GAIN-SUGAR AND

Washington, April 23.-The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, the exports being the largest ever recorded tor a like period and the imports exceptionally mail. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the sec-tion of foreign markets of the Agricultural Depart-ment, the total value of domestic exports reached enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the cord-breaking figures of the preceding year by 178,284,210. On the other hand, the imports in 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being 3516.—
8,654, a decline of \$148,680,758 from the figures of 1857. Broadly stated, for every dollar's worth of toreign merchandise brought into the United States dollars' worth of products found a market Domestic exports as compared with imports showed an excess of \$594,242,259, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest reviously reported.

An interesting fact developed by the report of Mr. Hitchcock is the increase in the exports of agricultural products, being 70.83 per cent of the total, or \$888.507.942, a gain of nearly 25 per cent over 1897. Exports of this class also show a greater gain proportionately than non-agricultural exports. Purchases of foreign agricultural products in 1898 amounted to only \$314.291.796, as compared with \$400.871, 168 in 1897, a decrease of \$86,876.672, or about

The value of the American farm produce sent broad in 1898 was much more than double that of the agricultural imports, the excess of the former over the latter amounting to \$544,216,146. In 1897 the sacess on the side of the agricultural exports was only \$355,563,725, and in the years immediately pre-

conly \$35,580,725, and in the years immediately preceding still smaller.

The amount of silk imported into the United States rose from 7,593,444 pounds in 1887 to 12,687,591 pounds in 1888. Its total value in 1898 was \$32,110,066, a gain of \$12,181,783. The import price of silk averaged \$2.37 a pound for 1897 and \$2.66 a pound for 1898. Of vegetable fibres imports were \$15,29,680 worth in 1897 and \$15,485,589 worth in 1898. The total quantity of the imports was not stated, but the increase in their value amounted to \$245,009.

Sugar and wool furnished the most conspicuous examples of decrease among agricultural imports for 1898. The failing off in combined value of these awe articles amounted to about \$75,600,000.

Imports of sugar in 1898 were the smallest in twelve years, amounting to only 2,689,920,851 pounds. Compared with the record-breaking returns for 1897, when imports reached as high as 4,918,96,732 pounds, these figures show a falling off of 2,228,994. 189 pounds. In the total value there was a decline during the two years named from \$59,066,181 to \$60,-472,749. The average import price a pound was 2 cents for 1897 and 2.2 cents for 1898.

The imports of wool in 1897 were the largest in the country's history. The receipts for that year amounted to \$30,88,008 pounds, with a value of \$33,-243,191. In 1888 they dropped to 192,795,029 pounds, while a 4316,788,892.

The average annual import price declined during the two years from 18.2 to 12.6 cents on 200 unds. The average annual import price declined during the two years from 15.2 to 12.6 cents a pound.

AGAIN A LIFE-SAVER.

PATROLMAN O'LAUCHLAN, OF BROOKLYN, DOES BRAVE WORK AT A FIRE.

st. police station, Brooklyn, added another deed of heroism yesterday to his already long list of lifesaving feats. This he did at a fire which broke out about 3 o'clock in the morning in a rear room of the three-story brick tenement-house No. 389 Hick-st., and which, although extinguished without much trouble by the firemen, proved serious in its results to the inmates of the building. The ement-house is owned by Edward Gill, of No. 28 Cheever Place, and was occupied by seven families. a supposed to have started, was rented by Ellen Connell to Otto Lindberg, and it is thought that Otto upset the lamp as he was going to bed, and thereby started the blaze. The police, however, say the cause is unknown. When the fire started Thomas Colby was in bed

When the fire started Thomas Colby was in bed in the basement, dying from consumption. He lived there with his wife, and a young man was watching at the bedside, expecting the invalidadeath at any minute. The wife gave the aiarm, and Patrolman O'Lauchlan responded almost instantly. He rushed into the building and woke up the two families living on the second floor, and then ran on to the top floor, where he roused Mrs. Sewards, who is elderly, and lived alone.

O'Lauchlan, after seeing that she was safe, found himself hemmed in, so he climbed out on a window-sill, closed the windows to keep the smoke and fames back and waited for a ladder. He was taken to his home, No, 147 Harrison-st., suffering from burns on the hands and from having inhaled smoke.

noke.

Thomas Colby, the consumptive, was taken out
William Mullen, of No. 75 Congress-st., and
strolman Thomas Wall, and carried to St. Peter's
capital, where he died vesterday morning.

Patrolman Thomas Wall, and carried to St. Peter's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.
Otto Lindberg, who was badly burned on the hands and feet, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He will probably recover.
O'Lauchlan's reputation as a life-saver began in 1859, when he saved James O'Brien from drowning in the Eric Basin, for which he has a gold medal. His second deed of heroism occurred at Christmas, 1359, when Henry Shrador, with his wife and family of five children, was penned in on the top floor of his home, No. 117 Atlantic-ave. which was burning flercely. O'Lauchlan, at the risk of his life, saved all the children, the wife and husband being taken down later.

FOREST FIRE NEAR HIGHLAND FALLS.

INHABITANTS HAVE HARD WORK TO SAVE PROP ERTY-J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S HOME

Highland Falls, N. Y., April 28 .- An alarm at 4 o'clock this afternoon called out almost the entire populace to fight a fierce forest fire raging on the eastern side of Baid Rock Mountains, and which threatened adjoining property, especially that of

fire this morning which seriously threatened the country home of J. Pierpont Morgan. The fire is thought to have originated from sparks from locomotives on the West Shore Railroad.

VETERANS TO ELECT OFFICERS. The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of he 10th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will be held at 7:30 p. m. next Thursday at the German Masonic Temple. No. 220 East Fifteenth-st. An election of officers will take place at 8 o'clock.

The Average Man

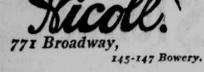
is anxious to be Well Dressed. No Reason Why He Should Not Be,

Suit of Clothes, made to order,

> FOR **\$20.00**.

Unlimited Assortment.





Enropean Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVEL. LERS will find the London office of The Teibune, 149 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisen --- and subscriptions for The Tribune.

Hotel de Lille et d'Albion 223, RUE ST. HONORE, PARIS.
EEN THE TULLERIES GARDENS, PLACE VENAND NEW OPERA. ADVANTAGEOUS AREMENTS FOR FAMILIES BEAUTIFUL HALL
E DRAWING ROOMS ELECTRIC LIGHT, ACGRAMS. "LILLALBION," PARIS.

M. HANOTAUX'S DOUBTS.

DEPOSITION OF THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER BEFORE THE DREY-

Paris, April 23.-The "Figaro," continuing its publication of the testimony given before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings, prints the depositions of M. Gabriel Monod, M. Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count d'Aynac and another of

M. Monod, in the course of his testimony, said that at the end, of December, 1894, he dined with M. Hanota x, and asked him if he was certain of the guilt of Dreyfus. To this query the Minister replied: "It was not I who tried him. I have nothing to say." After dinner M. Hanotaux's secretary said, when both were in the street, "You know General Mercier committed a frightful blunder." Thenceforth M. Monod doubted the guilt of Dreyfus. He investigated the matter, and became convinced dereau. In March, 1897, he wrote to M. Hanotaux, imploring him to say if he believed Dreyfus guilty, but he received no answer to the letter. Subsequently, in his presence, M. Hanotaux said: "The only thing for which I can never be consoled is the Dreyfus affair." Later he (Monod) wrote to M. Hanotaux, who replied: "I am trying to obtain certainty. It really needs more than a firm conscience. We require a superior light to guide us in the darkness of this matter."

require a superior light to guide us in the darkness of this matter."

M. Monod said that when he was in Italy the Marquis Visconti Venosta and other generals, among them Ricoti, Consulez, Primano and Guerini, told him that the Italian Government did not have any documents received from Dreyfus, but had several from Esterhazy.

It was not until 1898, M. Monod said, that he came into relations with Colonel Picquart and the Dreyfus family.

M. Hanotaux in his deposition explained how, owing to the persistence of General Mercier, the proceedings against Dreyfus were begun, in spite of his (Hanotaux's) protests, on the ground of the diplomatic side of the affair. International difficulties arose as the prosecution went on. M. Hanotaux said that he never saw a letter from any sovereign on the subject, that none was ever offered to him, and that the whole story was a fable. He had never expressed an opinion as to the guilt of Dreyfus, and he had not answered M. Monod, because he did not feel called upon to express an opinion in writing. In conclusion, he said that his real opinion in the matter was in conformity with the indications he had given the Court.

General Mercier, on being recalled, said, regarding the dispatch signed "B," that he had received two translations. The first was: "Dreyfus arrested. Precautions taken." The second: "Dreyfus arrested. If not had relations with him deny order avoid press comments." He then ordered that the telegram should not be used at the trial.

The other depositions were unimportant.

CARE OF TREES IN CITY STREETS.

IMPORTANCE TO NEW-YORK OF THE ACT JUST PASSED BY THE LEGISLAT-

URE-PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. Albany, April 23 (Special).-Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York, who was up here pushing the bill just passed by the Legislature "to improve the public health of the city of New-York by the cultivation of trees and vegetation in the streets thereof," vigorous steps will be taken to preserve the trees now growing in the streets of the great city, and also to plant trees in the new, barren streets.

Parks shall have the exclusive care and cultivation of trees. One of the interesting features of the bill general rules for the planting and cultivation of trees. The Board also may enact ordinances for the protection of street trees and vegetation. Any person violating these ordinances is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined \$50 and

imprisoned for thirty days.

The act says that "the Police Board shall cause all officers on duty in the several boroughs to be vigilant at all times in the protection of street trees and vegetation, and that the intent and purpose of this act is to improve the public health of said city, and render the summer months more comfortable to its residents by the systematic planting and cultivation of trees and vegetation in its streets, under the direction and supervision of The design of the act is set forth as follows:

its attents and contraction and supervision of the Commissioners of Parks."

The design of the act is set forth as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Parks as soon as practicable, after the passage of this act, to cause an examination to cultivation of the cultivastion of trees, of all trees growing in the attention of trees, of all trees growing in the attention of the cultivastion of the minister surface of the cultivastion of the minister surface of the cultivastion of the surface of the cultivastion of the minister surface of the cultivastion of the surface of the cultivastion of the minister surface of the cultivastion of the such trees are located and each Commissioners of Parks of the borough in which such trees are located and each Commissioners of Parks of the borough in which such trees are located and each Commissioners of Parks of the borough in which such trees are located and each Commissioners of Parks of the borough in which such trees are located and each Commissioners of Parks of the borough in which they are located if the trees are located on the cultivation of an opposition of an opposition of the cultivation of the cultivation of an opposition of the cultivation of said trees. On the commissioners of Parks shall proceed to plant additional trees in the streets of their respective boroughs. the Commissioners of Parks shall be limited only by conditions of old and surroundings in the different streets of their propective boroughs. the Commissioners of the cultivation o

A LEAK.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.-A special dispatch to "The Times-Union and Citizen" from St. Augus-

this afternoon by a small boat, out at sea, giving signals of distress. Captain Allen immediately went to its assistance in the yacht Baldwin. Upon nearing the boat he found it to be the missing lifeboat of the steamer General Whitney, which foundered north of Cape Canaveral Friday night. Captain Allen transferred the sailors to his yacht and

brought them in, and they were fed.

The story of the disaster, as told by Mate Mattson and his men, was a thrilling one. One of the bulkheads sprung a leak from the heavy seas which were prevailing the early part of Friday night. All hands were ordered to the pumps and worked hard, but the hold soon began to fill in spite of their efforts. The officers and men, realizing that the steamer was settling fast and sure to founder, took to the two lifeboats. Captain Hawthorne and fifteen men went in the first boat, and were not again seen by the remaining men, Shortly afterward the mate, Mattson, and the rest of the

afterward the mate, Mattson, and the rest of the crew, fourteen men, took to the second boat; this was about midnight. They had a compass, and began to row for shore. A strong wind was prevailing, creating a heavy sea, and the men at the oars could make no headway.

All day Saturday the men tried to approach shore, but could not even get a glimpse of it, and almost despaired when they found they had plenty of provisions, but no water. They spent all of Saturday night at the mercy of the sea, which washed over their frail boat frequently. Early this morning they sighted land, and, with redoubled energy, made strong from desperation, they took their turns at the oars. When near enough to land they improvised a flag with canvas tacked to an oar, and it was then that Captain Allien went to their assistance.

The men will remain here until they receive instructions from New-York.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

GOLD COIN ALSO SHOWS GREAT INCREASE -TABLES FOR PERIOD OF MOST

Washington, April 23.-The money in circulation in the United States has more than doubled in the last twenty years. It has increased 50 per cent since 1886, and more than 25 per cent since July 1, of Statistics shows that on July 1, 1879, the amount in circulation was \$818.631,733; on July 1, 1889, \$1,379, 964,770, and on April 1, 1899, \$1,927,846,942. No period in United States history has shown a more rapid growth in circulation than the last three years. On July 1, 1896, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the amount in circulation was \$1.599,725,300. By July 1, 1897, it had reached \$1,646,028,246, an increase of \$136.303,046. On July 1, 1898, it was \$1,843. 435,749, an increase for that year of \$197,407,503, and present fiscal year of \$84,411,193. The increase since July 1, 1896, has been at the rate of nearly \$500,000 for each business day, and in the last year has averaged considerably more than \$500,000 for each

The per-capita circulation on April 1, 1899, was the largest ever shown at that period of the year in the history of our country. At that date it was, according to the official statement of the Treasury Department, \$25 45 per capita, while that of April 1. 1898, was \$23 69; April 1, 1897, \$23 01, and on April . 1896, \$21 53.

The figures of the previous three years when placed side by side for comparative purposes show an interesting and remarkable growth in the circulating medium, and are as follows:

Money in circulatio \$1,528,629,463 1,669,028,246 1,756,058,645 1,927,846,942 The increase in gold coin in circulation in the last few years has been quite as remarkable as the general increase in circulation. On April 1, 1896, the gold coin in circulation was according to the Treasury figures, \$445,912.256; on April 1, 1897, \$517-125.757; on April 1, 1898, \$582,129,742, and on April 1, 1899, \$694,885,942.

The table which follows shows the gold coin and total money in circulation at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year from July 1, 1896, to date:

quarter	of the nscal	Year from July	1, 1000, 10 300
Date. July 1. October January April 1. July 1. October January April 1. July 1.	1896 1 1897 1897 1897 1 1897 1 1897 1 1895	Gold cein in circulation. \$456, 128, 483 478, 771, 490 517, 743, 229 517, 123, 757 519, 146, 675 528, 698, 753 547, 568, 360 582, 129, 742 680, 650, 880 622, 649, 812 667, 786, 876	Total money in circulation \$1,509, 725, 200 1,592, 300 228, 400 1,690, 228, 400 1,640, 628, 246 1,678, 840, 538 1,721, 100, 640 1,756, 058, 645 1,843, 435, 749, 816, 506, 392 1,897, 301, 412
			•

E. H. HARRIMAN'S EXPEDITION.

SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS AND HUNTERS GOING TO ALASKA AS HIS GUESTS.

One of the most remarkable expeditions for sci entific purposes ever organized is soon to leave Seattle for Alaska. Its organizer is Edward H. Harriman, of this city, who has invited to accompany him not only a large number of scientists, but several artists and sportsmen as well. Plans have been under discussion for months, and are all but

Mr. Harriman has chartered a steamship, which is to sail the latter part of May and will probably not return until August. The vessel will be fully equipped with everything needed to make the expedition a success. There will be on board guides, packers and bearers, tents, several naphtha launches for river explorations, and instruments for the use of the scientists. Small laboratories will be fitted up, that work may be prosecuted on the ship. The artists will take along complete outfits to meet any opportunities that may arise. Said one of them yesterday:

"Our time in any one place will be so short that I don't expect to be able to do much serious work. I expect to do most of my work in water-colors and quick sketches. I shall, however, take every-thing along, and if the chance offers I shall be prepared."

It is confidently expected by those interested that discoveries of prime importance will result from the expedition. A member of the party seen yesthe expedition. A member of the party seen yes-terday sald: "Mr. Harriman has taken every pains to insure the success of the trip. The men invited mean serious work. We shall split up into several

THE BIG CIRCUS AT THE BIG GARDEN

MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PEATURES-FREE PERFORMANCE FOR THE ORPHANS

The orphans of the city of New-York will tomorrow afternoon enjoy a free performance at the
Madison Square Garden. This will be the last week
of the big circus, and it is said several interesting
novelties will be introduced. The success of the
combined circuses has been phenomenal, and the
Garden has been packed at every performance.
Next week the show will be seen in Brooklyn. The
programme is sufficiently varied to please the most
captious. It embraces everything that comes under
the head of circus. The equestrian features are
numerous and attractive. The riders are skilled
men and women. The seals are among the wonders of the performance. They are Alaskan seals
of ordinary breed, and can do almost anything.
They shoot off firearms, play musical instruments,
juggle burning sticks and do various other wonderful things. There are three herds of elephants.
Each herd has its own specialities. One herd dances,
another does acrebatic feats, while the third acts
as clowns. They all do just as they are bidden.
In every way the present circus leads in the trained
animal line. The aerial and other arenic acts are
unusually fine. The vasiter, leapers and others
are the best to be had. The menagerie is in the
basement, and after each performance the animals
are fed. The performances, of course, close with
the hippodrome races, and these are thrilling. The orphans of the city of New-York will to-

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES of Boston

Relieve Coughs and Colds. "Contain no opium, or anything injuri-L"-Dr. A. A. Haves, Chemist, Boston. INTERNATIONAL COPPER TRUST.

CONTRACTS SIGNED IN LONDON EFFECTING GREAT CONSOLIDATION.

Chicago, April 23 .- "The Times-Herald" says "Definite information reached Chicago yesterday that the contracts had been signed in London on Friday which formally transferred to a single or Friday which formally all of the larger producing ganization practically all of the larger producing copper mines in the United States. The details were meagre, and came through the brokers who had handled minor parts of the deal in this city.

"It is understood that the mines under contrac produced about 425,000,000 pounds fine of the total output of 583,000,000 pounds fine that were mined in this country last year. The same mines, it is claimed, will produce fully 475,000,000 pounds fine of the output of 650,000,000 pounds fine estimated

negotiations for the big producers became public property, the actual value of the mining properties taken over will exceed \$400,000,000. The particulars, however, will probably be made public during the coming week, and the formal life of the company will date from May 1. In effect the new organization is . n international trust in copper. The or-ganization will protect the price both in Europe and America and give to the company the power to distribute the output intelligently and economically

to the markets where it is most in demand. It was the latter consideration which brought into the combination some of the interests that were previously antagonistic. The Rothschilds furnished the funds and made the stipulations for the European interests involved, while the Standard Oli Company was credited with acting in the same capacity for the American side. The Rothschild interest had its main leverage in its holdings on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, known as the Wendigo Copper Company, the stock of which concern is not listed on any American exchange, and the Isle Royale Land Company, Limited.

"Among the other properties named in yesterday's private cables were the Clark-Bigelow and the Marcus Daly interests in Montana, the Arcadan and Central in the Lake Superior region and the Old Dominion in Arizona, but it is known that several other heavy producers not named are included."

East Forty-third-st., a newsboy, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning be-fore Magistrate Cornell by Roundsman Daniel Daly, who, acting on orders from Police Commissioner Hess, charged the boy with selling indecent literature. The literature in the case was the weekly publication known as "The Tenderloin,"

Cold Springs Gold Mining and Tunnel Company were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The company, which is capitalized at \$2,000,000, is composed mostly of Illinois capitalists. W. A Jackson, president of the Bell Telephone Compan Chicago, is president. The company has purchased four hundred acres on Red Horse Mountain, near Boulder. Col., including the Cold Springs group or eleven claims and the Bordeaux, the latter consisting of several patented claims, two mill sites and the Bordeaux tunnel site. The company proposes to build a \$75,000 stamp mill on the ground.

ST. JOSEPH'S SILVER JUBILEE. The silver jubilee of St. Joseph's Church, in East Eighty-seventh-st., was held yesterday. Archbishop which has been mentioned in the proceedings of the Maset Investigating Committee.

Magistrate Cornell listened to the policeman's story and glanced at the copy which was handed to him, paris of which nad been marked as especially objectionable, and he then said: "Any lawyer present day.

Eighty-seventh-st. was held yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan. Bishop Farley and Monsgnor Mooney were present. The celebration began with solema to him, paris of which nad been marked as especially objectionable, and he then said: "Any lawyer present day."

The Wanamaker Store

Containing News That Should Not Be Missed

NO politics in this business. But it has a policy, broad and deep. You and we need to have some things about it clearly stated. An epigram descriptive of our merchandise policy would be "Conservative radicalism."

Regular trading is the back-bone of the business. Goods that present the world's latest thought in clothes and textiles to meet the needs of the changing seasons make regular trade. Exceptional trading, the bargain-making power, is the inspiration by which the whole

concern is vitalized. Merchandise events that are unusual, abnormal, special, create exceptional trade.

Either element without the other would move the business crab-wise. United they

keep a straight progressive line. You dislike the term "bargain," perhaps. We're not surprised. A splendid word that has lost its reputation—like the magpie—in bad company. If you would understand the redemption of the word read and heed to-day's announcements.

Summer Costumes---A New Exhibition

Great distinction has come to our business in consequence of the recent exhibition of Europe's best work in Women's Spring Dresses. It has already given impulse and direction to the best American dress for the season.

Fitting pendant to the previous effort is the Exposition of to-day. The collection was made by the same authority that brought together the last showing, and in its way is equally interesting.

The costumes show what can be done with muslin, batiste, organdy and pique. Paris dominates, Berlin participates. Corne, Poret, Gerson, a Franco-German combination. Prices \$14 to \$200.

A Fraud to Sell Cotton for Linen

The Belfast Linen Association obtained sufficient evidence to convict twenty-seven London firms of fraud in selling cotton for linen. The prosecution and conviction was limited to a single firm as an object lesson.

If American law made such proceedings possible there would be greater chance for prosecutions here than in England. Very few linen dealers confine their stocks strictly to all flax goods. Many lack the needed experience and the fraud with such is committed ignorantly and not wilfully.

All Pure Linen is the keynote of our Linen business.

Some Great Cheapness in Household Linens

Our European Linen-hunter has just returned, bringing some big bargain game for the economical home-makers that fix their faith in the price and fibre of Wanamaker Linens. The center aisle of the store is utterly given over to Linens. It should be a gratification that Table Linens, Towels and Bed

Linens can be had cheaper in New York than in Enrope. This achievement is only possible through great trading. Abroad the manufacturer is expected to carry the retailers' stock. That is not the American idea. We buy so largely that in many cases the reduction in price will pay both duty and transportation. Our linens salute you and await your coming-numerous and various, every item cheap in the true sense. To-day's special of

fering includes over \$30,000 of goods. The quoted prices give only a few specimens from a great collection of bargains: TABLE LINEN

German Damask, 69x70 in., \$1.60 each.

German Damask, 70x89 in., \$2 each.

German Double Damask, 71x72 in., \$1.85 each;

71x90, \$2.25 each.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES Hemstitched Sheets, German, \$1.75 each. Hemstitched Sheets, Irish, \$1.65 each. Irish Linen Pillow Cases, 25 each.

Snow-white Irish Damask, 66 in., 50c. yd. NAPKINS

17-in., Bleached, German, 80c. dozen. 19-in., Silver bleached, German, 90c. doz. 18-in., Bleached, German, \$1.20 doz. 21-in., Bleached, German, \$1.85 doz.

20-in., Double Damask, Scotch, \$2 doz. 24-in., Double Damask, Scotch, \$2.50 doz.

Fringed Huckaback, 16x32 in., \$1 doz. Hemmed Huckaback, 18x36 in., 12 1/4c. ea. Fringed Huckaback, 18x38 in., 12 1/2c. es. Hemmed Hucksback, 19x37 in., 15c. ea. Hemmed Huckaback, 20x41 in., \$2.50 dozen. Hemstitched Huckaback, 23x39 in., 25c. each.

Of Dress Silks---Most Important

The Silk Store in the Rotunda on the main floor, will not be at all disturbed by the great business that will follow this announcement. The arrangement is unique. There is over 250 feet of counter space in the Rotunda Gallery. Just four groups at four prices will cover all the Dress Silks in this offering, and a section of the gallery will be given to each price.

One Section for Silks at 50c. One Section for Silks at 85c. Thousands of Yards. One Section for Silks at 65c. One Section for Silks at \$1 **Hundreds of Styles.**

The prices on Saturday were 65c. to \$2. The prices to-day are 50c. to \$1. The great quantities and the extremely low prices insure you against disappointment, and the pure white daylight of the Rotunda makes selections doubly safe and easy.

Every variety of fancy Dress Silks is represented in this remarkable offering. The styles are choice, thoroughly up to date, all having been made for this season's sales, many of them having come into our stock since the first of the current month.

First group comprises the silks that are to sell at 50c. yd. In this collection are two kinds of 65c. silks, 13 kinds that were 70c., 51 kinds that were 75c., 46 kinds that were 85c., and 19 kinds that were \$1.

In the collection are: Rich Persian Printed Satins. Blue and white printed Foulards. Black and white striped and dotted Foulards. Black Foulards; double dots of triple colors. Rich satin striped Peau d'Soie; pretty colors. Fancy taffetas in strines and fancy figures.

Evening fancy silks in pinks, blues, yellow and nile; also white canalae Taffetas.

Warp printed Taffetas pink on gray. Glace Taffetas, narrow stripe on white. Rich plaid Taffetas with satin bars. Check Taffetas, white and colored. Pretty cameo striped Taffetas.

The 65c. Silks

In this lot are rich styles of fancy silks that were 70c. to \$1.35.

to \$1.35.

4 Kinds check Taffetas; were 85c.

6 Kinds dotted and striped Taffetas, in evening colors; were 85c.

5 Kinds Evening Brocades were 85c.

26 Kinds striped Taffetas; were 85c.

10 Kinds of printed warp Taffetas, all evening colors;

were 80c, and 85c.

Kinds rich figured glace Taffetas, in blue-and-white and cerise-and-white; were 70c.

Kinds striped Taffetas; were \$1.

Kinds striped Taffetas; dark and light; were \$1.10.

Rich Persian striped Satins; also glace Taffetas, with black stripes in gay colors; were \$1.35.

Black-and-white and blue-and-white printed Foulards, dotted; also blue-and-white printed Shanghais; were 85c. and \$1.

This is a collection of fancy silks in rich styles, prices of which were \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 a yard.

Rich satin striped plaids in four good combination blue and white satin plaid Taffetas; were \$1.25. 24 Kinds beautiful striped Taffeta, in new colors and effects; were \$1.25.

5 Kinds of evening silks, colored striped satin on white with dots of white on edge; were \$1.25. 11 Kinds evening silks in stripes and figures; some satin, some taffeta grounds; were \$1.25.

Rich fancy and ombre striped Taffeta; were \$1.35. Rich ombre check Taffets, red, black and white; were

Rich white Taffetas with gaystripes in plaids of colors;

A. T. Stewart & Co., JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave. Ninth and Tenth Sts.